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that political exigency requires, when advocacy and persuasion are no longer needed then we may agree with Ostrogorski that the party system is an anachronism.

JESSE MACY.

The Conflict of Color. By B. L. PUTNAM WEALE. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1910. Pp. 341.)

In this his latest volume Mr. Simpson undertakes a more ambitious task and covers a wider field than in his former publications. It is no less than a philosophy of history and an analysis of world-wide racial relations that he attempts. He combats the narrowness of the ordinary European historic view; to him in the past, as it will be in the future, contrasts of color are the really fundamental facts in history. The book begins with a general introduction of nearly one hundred pages in which the author, basing himself upon Allison, Lodge, and more especially on Mahan, develops his historical philosophy which he summarizes as follows "By his conquest of the sea, the white man gathered wealth from far and wide and shook off his provincialism. Knowledge naturally followed; with knowledge came power; and this power led to his world dominion." The author also believes that the equality between Europe and Asia which once existed will surely be reestablished. While it is of course impossible for the author to touch any subject without illuminating it, the value of this long introduction is open to doubt. Outside of the idea of the persistent equality of Asia and Europe no new thought is advanced, and the chapter is full of statements in which a desire for picturesqueness leads to curious distortions of fact. Thus the statement that "Confusius had been teaching for many years before Athens and Sparta were even mud villages" gives rise to a suspicion that the author has not given very serious attention to Greek history and development. He certainly undervalues the importance of the Greek element in European civilization. That Greece was the country where humanity first became conscious of itself, where political individualism first appeared, though with the accompaniment of slavery, is nothing to the author; and the destinies of Europe seem to him not to have been involved in anything the Greeks did. A great many judgments are pronounced in this chapter which would not readily be adopted by historical scholars. Incidentally

it is stated that the Monroe Doctrine did not render the American continent immune from fresh European interference, but that this was due to the action of England herself and to the course of her over-sea development.

When the author leaves historical generalization and takes up the analysis of present racial conditions, his old time mastery does not fail him. In his view political color prejudice is the most important fact in international life today. The white race having, chiefly through the colonizing genius of England, gained control over by far the greater part of the surface of the globe, is now beginning rigorously to exclude other races from the portions thus preëmpted. The yellow race though equal in size to the white is confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the Far East. The author is far, however, from giving an alarmist interpretation to these facts. He believes that nations are too firmly rooted in their soil to make mass migrations possible in the future. He is perhaps too optimistic when he declares that "the future of the entire American continent is now definitely settled," and, incidentally, he does not take into account that the greater part of Peru is climatically not in the torrid zone. But though the mass invasions need not be feared according to the author, the boundaries between the territories occupied by the different races have not as yet been definitively fixed, and it is here that the difficulties and struggles of the future will find their cause. The author's analysis of the position of Japan is very acute. He feels that the great success of Japan has to a certain extent placed her in a false position, obliging her to follow a policy of expansion along lines that are somewhat unnatural. The second Anglo Japanese treaty seems to him a great mistake on the part of England, and "the whole outer problem for Japan is to hold the white powers grouped against one another, more or less as they stand at present, whilst cautiously she tightens her hold on China." In treating of India, the author accepts John Stuart Mill's dictum that "such a thing as government of one people by another does not and cannot exist," and the net result of his analysis is that ultimately large concessions will have made to Indian nationalism.

PAUL S. REINSCH.